

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.]

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1866.

[No. 1637.]

SALES AT VENDUE.
On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
At the Vendue-Store,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.
All kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

Philip G. Marshall, v. m.

For Freight or Charter,

THE SHIP

AURORA,

JOHN TITCOMB, Master;

Burthen about 350 hogheads of tobacco. She was to sail from Newburyport the 8th instant, and wait in Hampton Roads for orders. Should immediate application be made, she would, doubtless, be here in 8 or 10 days, and in complete order for the reception of a cargo.

Lawson and Fowle,

Who have now landing from ship Ranger, Five bales Beerboon Gurrahs.

For Freight or Charter,

THE SHIP

A N N,

Charles Read, Master;

Burthen 350 hogheads of tobacco. She is a fine strong ship, well found, and will be ready to take in a cargo in 10 days.

Apply to

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

May 31

For LIVERPOOL—direct,

THE SHIP

ENTERPRISE,

Captain Colcord,

(A fine new vessel, about 300 hds, burthen.) One half the cargo being engaged the balance will be taken on moderate terms, and if addressed to Messrs. Logan, Lewis & Co. the usual advantages will be made.

WM. HODGSON.

June 6.

POSTPONEMENT.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Daniel McCarty to the subscribers, to secure the payment of a sum of money due from the said Daniel McCarty to Jonathan and Mahlon Scholfield, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the 27th day of this present month, part of that tract of land called Mount Air, which was sold by McCarty now lies, lying upon Acquidneck Creek, in the county of Fairfax, adjoining Orlin's Mill Land, distant about 11 or 12 miles from Alexandria. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Phineas Janney,

Andrew Scholfield.

We have thought proper to postpone the sale of the above Land heretofore advertised for the 31st May, until the 27th of June, when it will be positively sold.

P. J. & A. S.

24 hogheads retailing Molasses

10 do. Sugar, of good quality

10 barrels Beef, Salem inspection

1 pipe London Particular Madeira Wine

5 boxes Cotton Cards

5 sacks Sagos

2 do. Licorice Root

Barrels of Clover and herds Grass Seed

A quantity of red Seal Leather, and

100 Shares Marine Insurance Stock;

For Sale, by

Benjamin Shreve, jun.

April 26.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THIS Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Joseph Riddle & Co. of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent. All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,

Of Alexandria.

JAMES DALL,

Of Baltimore.

September 12.

FOR SALE,
BY LEWIS DEBLOIS,
At his Store near Col. RAMSAY'S wharf,
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof—old,
and of an excellent flavor
Old French Brandy in pipes
New England Rum in hogheads, pipes and barrels
Molasses in hogheads
Mould Candies, of a good quality
Cargo Beef, no. 1, Massachusetts inspection
Rossa Duck, of a superior quality
Raven Duck, light and stout
German Canned, and Gunny Bags
Marble Tile
A new Mahogany Side Board.
June 20.

JOHN G. LADD

Has for Sale,

200 barrels New-England Rum,
150 bolts belt Russia Salt Canvas,
100 do. Raven Duck,
6 bales Beerboon Gurrahs,
2 do. fine Blue Baffas,
A few pieces French Buck, and Tickenburgs of float quality.
Irish Linens, Britannias, Flatillas, &c.
June 18.

FOR SALE,

ON CONWAY'S WHARF,

28 Puncheons 4th Proof Jamaica Spirits.

Apply to

Marsteller & Young.

June 5.

Colston and Turner,

Have received from New York, and are now opening at their Linen Store, on Royal street, opposite Mr. James Russell's,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Irish Linens, Diaper Table Cloths, brown Hollands, Flatillas, and Tickenburgs.

And daily expect,

Diapers, Checks, Nempens, Dowls, Sheetings, Threads, &c.

Also for Sale,

A few chests of Imperial and Hyson Teas, of the latest importations—and 50 sacks of Liverpool Salt.

May 9.

BOTTLED BEER.

To-morrow morning, at 7 o'clock, and, if encouraged, each succeeding morning,
A dray with BOTTLED BEER will go about town:

When the citizens may supply themselves with that wholesome beverage at six pence per bottle, to be paid for on delivery.
Orders from the country and shipping orders will be executed on the shortest notice.

Apply to

T. CRUSE.

May 8.

SEED POTATOES.

I have received from New-York, 50 barrels of SEED POTATOES, of an extraordinary good kind, which I will sell low.

Mordecai Miller.

May 30.

TUNIS CRAVEN.

Has just received by the latest arrivals a hand- some assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Colonnade Muff Muslins

Diagonal faced and pequet

Cut gauze, japonized and

honey combed do.

Plain and figured laces

Piquet trape

Plain cambric, jaconet and

mail muslins

Plain & colored hair-cord-

ed cantrills

India & French book mus-

lin

Do. do. handkerchiefs

Lenore's

Lace cambric and tam-

boresd mull shawls

Honey-comb and imperial

lattice do.

Unadorned gingham, chinos

and calicoes

Silk and cotton chambrays

Italian Mantuas

Ribbons

Italian sewing silk

Silk and cotton hosiery

ALSO,

FRESH TEAS,

Of a superior quality, in small London caddies and by the pound.

May 6.

For Freight or Charter,
The fast sailing Schooner
PATSEY,
Mark Bull, master;
Burthen about 500 barrels, in complete order to receive a cargo. For particulars apply to the master on board, or
Daniel M'Clean,
June 19.

PUBLIC SALE.

On FRIDAY next, will be sold, at the Vendue Store, on a credit of six months,
The Time of a likely young Negro Woman and her Child.

The woman has 10 years from the 31st March last to serve, and the child until it arrives to the age of 28 years.

Philip G. Marshall.

June 23.

Alexandria Bank Stock

WANTED,

APPLY TO

A. LINDO.

June 21.

SUGAR, in hogheads and barrels; COFFEE, by the bag or thousand weight; SALT, in sacks; HERRINGS,

For sale, by

A. LINDO.

June 16.

JUST LANDED,

From on board the brig Tabu at Conway's wharf, and for sale by the Subscribers.

30 puncheons of high flavor'd fourth proof Jamaica RUM.

James Patton.

ALSO,

Bills on London at 60 days.

June 19.

BOTTLING CELLAR.

DAVID P. DEWEES,

Has for sale, at his BOTTLING CELLAR, on Prince Street.

Hare's Philadelphia Porter, & Ale,

in bottles, of a superior quality. He has fitted up a room in the cellar for the accommodation of such as may favor him with their custom and will be happy to serve them.

June 12.

Plaster Paris & Lime—afloat.

100 tons Plaster Paris,

70 casks Lime,

On board Brig Nancy, Captain Hall,

AND FOR SALE, BY

Lawson and Fowle,

Who have also received by said Brig, Schooner Dove, and Packet, from Baltimore,

30 boxes Cod Fish

70 do. Mould and Dipt Candles

120 do. Half Boxes Brown Soap

1 Bale Beerboon Gurrahs

Imperial, TEAS,

Young Hyson } of the latest importations.

20 barrels N. E. Rum

75 casks Bellona Gunpowder

10 casks Fig Blue

In Store,

Prime Beef and Pork

Russia and Ravena Duck

Young Hyson and Hyson Skin Teas

Muscovado Sugar

Cake Claret and Madeira Wine

200 Boxes Mould and Dipt Candles

50 do. Chocolate, &c. &c.

May 21.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust given to me by James Kennedy jr. in order to satisfy certain debts therein specified, due to John Laird, Messrs. Chamberlain and Humphrey; Gabriel Wood, and Joel and Jonathan Post, I do hereby offer for sale by private contract, the whole of the stock in trade of the said James Kennedy, jr. as it was deposited with me; and he not having complied with the condition therein contained, and redeemed the same agreeably to his undertaking in the deed of trust; and it being the stock of a Druggist and Chemist, may be worthy the attention of some person in that line of business. If no proposals are offered to me before the first day of July, I shall then expose the same to public sale; together with all the household furniture conveyed to me by the said James Kennedy, jr. to satisfy the purposes of the said deed, under the terms and conditions therein contained.

James Sanderson, Trustee.

June 4.

NOTICE.

THE MEMBERS of the WASHINGTON SOCIETY, of Alexandria, will please to take notice, that a regular stated meeting of the said Society, will be held at Gentry's hotel, on Friday, the 24th July next, at 12 o'clock, A. M. The Society will move in procession at twelve o'clock, to the Presbyterian Church, where a Sermon will be delivered by their Chaplain.

By order of the Standing Committee,

G. DENEALE.

June 24.

M. B. The Society, with others, will dine at Gentry's.

The Subscribers have just received,

By the Schooner REGULATOR, Capt. ROBERT B. ROBERTS, and for sale on board said ship,

lying at Bayne and Cartwright's wharfs,

A Cargo of excellent Pine Apples, Limes, Green Turtle

Plantains, and Bananas.

Abel Willis, and

Alexander Smith.

June 24.

A. WILLIS

Has just received and for sale at his Grocery Store,

A parcel of CHEESES, equal to

English Cheeses.

June 24.

Just Arrived.

And for sale, at Mr. Eliza Janney's Store,

An excellent assortment of Hou-

hold Furniture,

Of the newest fashion, made of handsome Mah-

ogany and well executed:

Consisting of the following Articles:

Swell'd Desks; Side Boards; Se-

cretary and Book Cases; Ladies' and Gentle-

men's Secretary and Writing Desks; Portable

Writing Desks; Swell'd and Straight Bureaus;

elegant Sash, cornered Card Tables; Painted do,

four feet Dining Tables; Light Stands; Bed-

steads; Straight D.ks.

A L S O.

Some quails of excellent Cordage

and Spun yarn; double & single Blocks; Trucks

of all sizes; W. mens' lines of various colour;

Potatoes by the barrel; Eastern Ware; Bamboo

Chairs, &c. &c.

The subscriber would thank any

Gentlemen of Alexandria and its vicinity, who

wish to supply themselves to call, as he expects

to leave town soon.

Samuel Harris.

June 24.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having decided to close his

business in this place with effect, he

consequently to request a speedy settlement of all

balances due him.

William Ramfay.

June 23.

He has removed his counting house next

door east of Col. George Gilpin's, King Street.

FOR SALE,

PORK in barrels

New York prime and cargo BEEF

Hyson Skin and } TEAS

Souchong

Russia DUCK, and

A few kegs ESSENCE OF SPRUCE by

DAN'L MURGATROYD.

May 5

THOMAS TAYLOR,

Begs leave to inform the citizens of Alexandria

and its vicinity, that he has arrived from Phi-

ladelphia, and brought with him a quantity of

his

New invented Liquid for the

destroying of Bugs,

Being the best ever yet invented, as it not only

destroys them but prevents others from harboring

in the place any more where you have dressed

with the liquid. This liquid has a very pleasant

smell, and not the least danger in using it.

Made and prepared by Thomas Taylor, near the

first turnpike gate, Germantown road Philadel-

phia—

Of whom may be had.

His Patent Liquid Blacking for Boots and Shoes.

Sold by appointment, with directions for using

it, by Mr. John Wray, No. 12, Market

Street, Baltimore; and Mr. Duffey, Comb-maker,

Royal Street, Alexandria.

June 7.

N. B. A good allowance to those who take

a quantity.

FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

[For the following highly interesting article, which contains whole volumes of truth, respecting the French revolution, we are indebted to a new work we have just received from London, *Memoirs of the life of Marmontel*, written by himself. We regret that we have not access to the original, as the translation is full of blemishes and blunders. But in spite of all defects of style, the fund of anecdote and faithful narrative to be found in this work, will richly reward the pains of the reader.]

We had in the French academy one of the most violent partisans of the republican faction: it was Chamfort, a man of the most delicate, subtle and enchanting wit, when he gaily indulged it on the vices and follies of society; but sourly and sharply malevolent against the superfluities of rank and fortune that wounded his jealous pride. Of all the envious men that are scattered in society, Chamfort was he who least pardoned the rich and the great for the opulence of their houses, and the delicacies of their tables, but of which he himself delighted to partake. In their presence, and in his private intercourse with them, he humored, flattered, and studied to please them; it seemed that he even loved and esteemed some of them whose praises he pompously told: yet if he had the complaisance to be sometimes their guest, or their inmate, it was well understood that he was to obtain, by their interest, some literary compensation from the court, and the pensions he enjoyed to the amount of some hundred pounds did not acquit them of this obligation: what he received was too little for him. "Those people there," said he to Florian, "ought to get me eight hundred a-year; I do not deserve less." At this price there were some of the great whom he would honor with his preference, and except from his satires. But as for the cost in general, he lashed it without pity; and when he thought he saw these fortunes and this grandeur on the point of being overthrown, and neither any longer capable of serving him, he divorced from them wholly, and ranged himself on the side of the people.

In our societies, we sometimes amused ourselves with the sallies of his humor; and, without liking him, I treated him with caution and politeness, because I did not wish to make him my enemy.

One day when we were left alone at the Louvre after the sitting of the academy: "Well," said he, "so you are not a deputy?" "No," answered I, "and I console myself as the fox did when he could not reach the grapes: 'they are too sour.'" "Indeed," replied he, "I do not think them ripe enough for you. Your soul is of a temper too mild and too flexible for the trial to which it would be submitted. It is good that you should be reserved for another legislature. Excellent to improve, you are worth nothing to destroy."

As I knew Chamfort was the friend and confidant of Mirabeau, one of the chiefs of the faction, I imagined myself at the source of the information I wished to obtain; and to engage him to explain himself, I feigned not to understand him. "You alarm me," said I, "by talking of destroying; I thought the only wish was to repair."

"Yes," he replied, "but repairs only produce ruins: in attacking an old wall, it is impossible to say that it will not tumble under the hammer; and I must frankly own, that the edifice is here so dilapidated that I should not be astonished if it should prove necessary to pull it down to the ground." "Down to the ground!" exclaimed I. "Why not," rejoined Chamfort, "and erect it on a less gothic and more regular plan? Would it, for instance, be so great an evil that it should not have so many stories, and that all should be on one floor? Would it grieve you to hear no more of your eminence, your grace, your lordship, nor of titles, nor heraldry, nor nobility, nor feudal tenure, nor of the high and low clergy?" I observed, "that equality had always been the chimera of republics, and the lure that ambition offered to vanity. But this level is above all impossible in a vast monarchy; and that to wish to abolish all is going much farther than the nation intends, and much farther than it asks."

"As for that," replied he, "does the nation know what it wishes? Its wishes will be directed, and it will be made to say what it never imagined: if it hesitate, it will be answered as Crispin answers the legatees: 'It is your lethargy.' The nation is a great flock that thinks only of feeding, and that shepherds with good dogs can lead them at their will. And beside, it is its own

happiness that all wish to secure without its knowledge; for indeed my good friend neither your old regulations, nor your morality, nor all your antiquated prejudice deserve any indulgence. They are all but a wretched disgrace to an age like ours; and to trace a new plan, it is quite right to clear the ground completely."

"Clear the ground completely!" insisted I, "and the throne and the altar?" "And the throne and the altar?" answered he, "will fall together: They are two buttresses supported by each other; break one of them and the other gives away."

I concealed the impression which this language made on me, and to draw him on still farther. You announce to me, said I, an enterprise in which I think I see more difficulties than means.

"Believe me," replied he, "the difficulties are foreseen, and the means are calculated." He then developed himself, and I learnt that the calculations of the faction were founded on the character of the king, which was so distant from violence that it was considered as pusillanimous; on the actual state of the clergy, which only consisted, he said, of a few virtues without talents, and a few talents disgraced and dishonored by vices; finally on the condition of the high nobility, which was said to be degenerated, and in which few great characters supported the lustre of a great name.

But it is above all in itself that the third estate ought to place its confidence. This order long wearied with an arbitrary authority whose tyranny extended into its minutest ramifications, had over the other two not only the advantage of number, but that of union, and that of courage and audacity to brave every thing. In short, said Chamfort, this vast board of impatience and indignation, formed like a storm, and insurrection every where declared, and at the signal given by the province of Dauphiny, the whole kingdom ready to answer by acclamation, that it demands to be free, the provinces leagued, their correspondence established, and from Paris, as from their centre, republican spirit bearing to the distant cities its warmth and its light: such is the state of our cause—Are these vain and airy projects?"

I confessed that in speculation they were very imposing; but I added beyond the bounds of temperate reform, the best part of the nation would suffer no wounds to be made in the laws of the country, and in the fundamental principles of the monarchy.

He agreed that in the welcome circle of their families, in their shops in their offices, in their manufactories, great numbers of those peaceful domestic citizens would probably find all projects too bold which might disturb their repose and their enjoyments.

"But if they should disapprove them," said he, "it will only be timidity and without noise, whilst to impose on and beguile them, there is that determined class which sees nothing that it can loose by change, and thinks it sees every thing to gain by it."

"To raise this mob the most powerful spring of human action will not be neglected; scarcity, famine, money, reports of alarm and affright, the madness of fear and of rage afford pictures that will be diligently represented to the view. You have heard only elegant speakers among the citizens; but be assured that all our orators of the tribune are nothing in comparison with Demosthenes, at half a crown a head, who in the brandy shops, in the public squares, in the gardens, on the quays, announce devastation and fire, villages sacked and inundated with blood, and plots to besiege and to starve Paris. These are what I call eloquent men. Beside money and the hope of plunder are all powerful among this people. We have just made a trial of it in the faubourg Saint Antoine, and you would scarcely believe how little it has cost the duke d'Orleans to get the manufacture of that honest Reveillon sacked and pillaged, which among this same people insured the maintenance of a hundred families.—Mirabeau ludicrously maintains that with a thousand guineas one may make a very pretty sedition."

"Thus," said I, "your trials are crimes, and your trained forces are villains." "And that's very necessary," answered he coolly. "What would you do with all this people in muzzling it with your principles of honesty and justice? Virtuous men are feeble, personal, and timid; 'tis knaves only that are determined. The advantage of people in revolutions is to have no morality... How will you defend yourself against men to whom all means are welcome? Mirabeau is right: there is not one of our old virtues that can serve us: the mob has no need of them, or it needs others of another stamp. All that is necessary to effect the revolution, all that is useful and appropriate to it: this is the grand principle."

"It is perhaps that of the Duke d'Oleane," replied I; but I see no other leader for this peo-

ple in insurrection, and I confess I have no very high opinion of his courage." "You are right," said he, "and Mirabeau, who knows him well, says that to reckon on him would be building on sand; but he has shown himself popular, he bears a name that imposes, he has thousands to scatter, he hates the king, he hates the queen still more, and if he should want courage, there are those who will give it him; for even among the people there are intrepid chiefs, above all from the moment when they shall have shown themselves rebels and shall think themselves criminal; for there is no retreating when we see behind us no retreat but the scaffold. Fear, without hope of safety, is the true courage of the people. Our forces will be immense if the number of our accomplices be so. But," added he, "I see that my hopes fadden you; you wish for no liberty that is earned by an abundance of blood and of treasure. Do you want to have revolutions made for you with rose water?"

Here our conversation ended, and we separated; he, without doubt, full of contempt for my minute scruples, and I very little satisfied with his hardy immorality. The wretch has punished himself for it by destroying his own life, as soon as he had recognized his errors.

I communicated this conversation to the Abbe Maury on the evening of the same day. "It is but too true," said he, "that they scarcely deceive themselves in their speculations, and that to find few obstacles the faction has well chosen its time. I have observed the two parties. My resolution is fixed to perish on the breach; but I still feel the sad conviction that they will take the place by assault, and that it will be abandoned to pillage."

SPECULATIONS FROM A PARIS PAPER.

It is rather singular to observe that at the moment when England is waiting with so much impatience for a plan of defence which must doubtless add to her military forces, France takes the step of reducing hers to the peace establishment. There is then between the two nations and the two governments a very strange disproportion of sentiments or of real power! This singular contrast is deserving of being deeply meditated. It would reveal the secret of their strength, and perhaps the issue of this contest.

Nobody can doubt that after the prodigious flight which the eagle of France has just taken, nothing in the world would be able to stop its wing. However, the emperor Napoleon appears to have made use of all his strength only to secure peace. Destruction was the aim of his enemy, preservation is his. The changes effected in the Germanic body, have strengthened its equilibrium and increased the power of several of its members; those which remain to be made will completely remove every thing that might trouble its repose.

The approaching retreat of the French troops which remained in Germany, will dispel all uneasiness and confound all calumnies. To see what the French armies have done within these six months, one would say that France has fought less for herself and for her own interests, than for the Germanic body. This unexpected result of a war which announced itself with such alarming symptoms, is not less extraordinary than the manner in which it was carried on.

Every thing on the continent bears tokens of a long peace. However, the war still lasts at the extremity of Italy; it is only suspended with Russia, and is active as ever with England; France then is in no dread of it any where, since the every where puts herself upon her peace establishment. This is a testimony of strength as well as of moderation. It will suffice to examine the political situation of things to be convinced of it.

The king of Naples, undefended by the affection of his subjects, relies on the courage of the English for the protection of Sicily. In endeavoring to defend that island, the English consult less the advantage of the dethroned monarch than their own. They defend Sicily as the magazine of Malta, the victualling of which will shortly become more expensive and more arduous, in the state of disaffection and contempt into which the manoeuvres of the British agents have brought their nation among the Barbary states. But the protection of Sicily is impossible, because an English fleet cannot be stationed in the straits which separate it from the continent, and the French have the means of renewing the attack every day. The war of Italy requires but a short time to be forever ended.

That of Russia is destitute of a field of battle. Impracticable on the side of Austria, who must now be so well undeceived on the honor and benefits of that alliance, it is at present declared impossible in the eyes of the most ignorant politicians, on the side of Prussia, who has just sanctioned by changes so advantageous for her, the principles of the treaty of Presburgh,

which may already be looked upon as the palladium of the Germanic peace.

Such is the salutary influence of the events of three months, that it has given even Turkey some new sentiment of her existence and her former grandeur. The alliance of France will now suffice for her safety, and this alliance will not force France to transgress the circle of peace in which the emperor wishes to maintain her.

There remains, therefore, only England with whom the war is still in full activity. But the emperor of the French takes from the very outset a very strange ascendant by declaring that he is going to put his forces on the peace establishment, and that he is ready to treat with his enemies on the principles of the treaty of Amiens. This declaration leaves the whole wrong of aggression on the side of England. Every one hereby recollects that it was the English government who first rent the pact which should have been sacred, who armed against France the two most formidable powers of the continent. After having been vanquished in their allies, it would be astonishing that they should support no sacrifice in the reparation of the outrage. The generosity of the vanquisher displays him in the best light; if the English ministry do not hasten to meet the pacific overtures which were made to them in the Emperor's speech to the legislative body, they must certainly be resigned to the losses and contempt which cannot but result from their obstinacy.

With respect to the people of the continent, the reduction of the French troops to the peace establishment is a solemn guarantee, that England can no longer have sufficient influence in its affairs to trouble its repose. They may securely betake themselves to all the speculations of trade and industry. With regard to France, the emperor gives her a high idea of her power and riches by showing her, that in her ordinary military state she has wherewithal to make her enemy tremble and to vanquish him. It is a fact that the injury which England is able to do France has perhaps been too much exaggerated; the example of the two last wars fully proves that the riches and real strength of France depend neither on the colonies, which may be wrested from her; nor on trade, which may be stopped; nor on the navy, which may be destroyed. *Milaus far.* It will be objected, that England is able to deprive France of some necessary colonial productions. But government needs only to beckon to make them come in by sluices which it raises and lowers at pleasure. As for the other productions of the British manufactures or colonies, their absolute prohibition resulting from the war, is a true benefit for the industry of a people, whose profits it prodigiously augments. Under this consideration the expenses of a maritime war, however onerous they may appear, are not attended with the fatal consequences of the shameful tributes which certain nations still pay to the English commerce.

The spirit of the cabinet of St. James's must be greatly changed notwithstanding the darkness in which it wraps itself. The unheard-of successes of its enemy on the continent have diminished its strength. In vain would it now attempt to deny it. Either it stood in need of the cooperation of the continental powers, or it felt itself strong enough to make war against France without their assistance. In the first case it is evident that it has lost the advantage it might have hoped from it; that it is in a situation less formidable at this day than it was at the period of the treacherous rupture of the treaty of Amiens; and that without an unexampled moderation on the part of the vanquisher, it cannot hope for the same conditions. In the second case, it gives a very miserable idea of its policy to have drawn so gratuitously to their ruin, allies whom it should now declare it could not do without. It is an arduous task to disengage one's self from the embarrassment of such a dilemma.

Thus, to sum up all, whilst France is going to exhibit throughout the whole extent of her empire, the picture of profound peace, to enjoy the fruits of victory, of cultivation, of the arts, and of the developments of industry, England will present the spectacle of a kingdom a prey to divisions, to continual terrors, and to the scourge of a war in opposition to the prosperity which is peculiar to it. A hundred and fifty thousand men always ready to carry the French eagles to the British shores, will keep up alarm there, and will necessitate means of defence which will complete her ruin. The habit of fear will not remove the danger. Whatever may be the military plan about to spring from the head of Mr. Windham, it will not give the English armies what has made their enemies the best soldiers in Europe. It is the habit of combat which makes warriors: if an insular position makes seamen and merchants, through necessity, it bids them to aspire to the renown of a warlike people.

FOR SALE,

The Schooner
HENRIETTA,
Burthen about 600 barrels; she is a fine staunch vessel, almost new and ready for sea. For terms apply to
CUTHBERT POWELL,
May 21.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL

NEW YORK, June 23.

The arrival of the ship *Charles* from London and Penzance, has furnished the *Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser* with London papers to the 7th May, including, though they contain no news of any importance, are not altogether without interest. We have subjoined the log articles. Our Lloyd's Lists are 3d May.

The bill regulating the commercial intercourse between the British West India and the United States of America, read a second time in the Imperial Parliament on the 6th of May, and continued for the 8th. The bill vests that discretionary power in the King and Council which had hitherto exercised by subordinate magistrates in violation of law, and which it was necessary to pass yearly as an act of indemnity.

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The London.		Killed.	Wounded.
Officers	0	1	
Petty Officers	1	2	
Seamen	6	11	
Marines	3	7	
Amazon.			
Officers	1	0	
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(A true copy)

"JAMES SHAW, Mayor." The Paris papers acknowledge the receipt of the evacuation of the mouths of the Taro to be premature; and state the return of Prince Murat from the duchies of Parma and Cleves, and the arrival of the Batavian commissioners, appointed by the Congress of France, to repair to the court of France.

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FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

[For the following highly interesting article, which contains whole volumes of truth, respecting the French revolution, we are indebted to a new work we have just received from London, *Memoirs of the life of Marmontel*, written by himself. We regret that we have not access to the original, as the translation is full of blemishes and blunders. But in spite of all defects of style, the fund of anecdote and faithful narrative to be found in this work, will richly reward the pains of the reader.]

We had in the French academy one of the most violent partisans of the republican faction: it was Chamfort, a man of the most delicate, subtle and enchanting wit, when he gaily indulged it on the vices and follies of society; but sourly and sharply malevolent against the superfluities of rank and fortune that wounded his jealous pride. Of all the envious men that are scattered in society, Chamfort was he who least pardoned the rich and the great for the opulence of their houses, and the delicacies of their tables, but of which he himself delighted to partake. In their presence, and in his private intercourse with them, he humored, flattered, and studied to please them; it seemed that he even loved and esteemed some of them whose praises he pompously told: yet if he had the complaisance to be sometimes their guest, or their inmate, it was well understood that he was to obtain, by their interest, some literary compensation from the court, and the pensions he enjoyed to the amount of some hundred pounds did not acquit them of this obligation: what he received was too little for him. "Those people there," said he to Florian, "ought to get me eight hundred a-year; I do not deserve less." At this price there were some of the great whom he would honor with his preference, and except from his satires. But as for the cost in general, he lashed it without pity; and when he thought he saw these fortunes and this grandeur on the point of being overthrown, and neither any longer capable of serving him, he divorced from them wholly, and ranged himself on the side of the people.

In our societies, we sometimes amused ourselves with the sallies of his humor; and, without liking him, I treated him with caution and politeness, because I did not wish to make him my enemy.

One day when we were left alone at the Louvre after the sitting of the academy: "Well," said he, "so you are not a deputy?" "No," answered I, "and I console myself as the fox did when he could not reach the grapes: 'they are too sour.'" "Indeed," replied he, "I do not think them ripe enough for you. Your soul is of a temper too mild and too flexible for the trial to which it would be submitted. It is good that you should be reserved for another legislature. Excellent to improve, you are worth nothing to destroy."

As I knew Chamfort was the friend and confidant of Mirabeau, one of the chiefs of the faction, I imagined myself at the source of the information I wished to obtain; and to engage him to explain himself, I feigned not to understand him. "You alarm me," said I, "by talking of destroying; I thought the only wish was to repair."

"Yes," he replied, "but repairs only produce ruins: in attacking an old wall, it is impossible to say that it will not tumble under the hammer; and I must frankly own, that the edifice is here so dilapidated that I should not be astonished if it should prove necessary to pull it down to the ground." "Down to the ground!" exclaimed I. "Why not," rejoined Chamfort, "and erect it on a less gothic and more regular plan? Would it, for instance, be so great an evil that it should not have so many stories, and that all should be on one floor? Would it grieve you to hear no more of your eminence, your grace, your lordship, nor of titles, nor heraldry, nor nobility, nor feudal tenure, nor of the high and low clergy?" I observed, "that equality had always been the chimera of republics, and the lure that ambition offered to vanity. But this level is above all impossible in a vast monarchy; and that to wish to abolish all is going much farther than the nation intends, and much farther than it asks."

"As for that," replied he, "does the nation know what it wishes? Its wishes will be directed, and it will be made to say what it never imagined: if it hesitates, it will be answered as Crispin answers the legatee: *It is your lethargy*. The nation is a great flock that thinks only of feeding, and that shepherds with good dogs can lead them at their will. And beside, it is its own

happiness that all wish to secure without its knowledge; for indeed my good friend neither your old regulations, nor your morality, nor all your antiquated prejudice deserve any indulgence. They are all but a wretched disgrace to an age like ours; and to trace a new plan, it is quite right to clear the ground completely.

"Clear the ground completely!" insisted I, "and the throne and the altar?" "And the throne and the altar," answered he, "will fall together: They are two buttresses supported by each other; break one of them and the other gives away."

I concealed the impression which this language made on me, and to draw him on still farther. You announce to me, said I, an enterprise in which I think I see more difficulties than means.

"Believe me, replied he, 'the difficulties are foreseen, and the means are calculated.' He then developed himself, and I learnt that the calculations of the faction were founded on the character of the king, which was so distant from violence that it was considered as pusillanimous; on the actual state of the clergy, which only consisted, he said, of a few virtues without talents, and a few talents disgraced and dishonored by vices; finally on the condition of the high nobility, which was said to be degenerated, and in which few great characters supported the lustre of a great name.

But it is above all in itself that the third estate ought to place its confidence. This order long wearied with an arbitrary authority whose tyranny extended into its minutest ramifications, had over the other two not only the advantage of number, but that of union, and that of courage and audacity to brave every thing. In short, said Chamfort, this vast board of impatience and indignation, formed like a storm, and insurrection every where declared, and at the signal given by the province of Dauphiny, the whole kingdom ready to answer by acclamation, that it demands to be free, the provinces leagued, their correspondence established, and from Paris, as from their centre, republican spirit bearing to the distant cities its warmth and its light: such is the state of our cause—Are these vain and airy projects?"

I confessed that in speculation they were very imposing; but I added beyond the bounds of temperate reform, the best part of the nation would suffer no wounds to be made in the laws of the country, and in the fundamental principles of the monarchy.

He agreed that in the welcome circle of their families, in their shops in their offices, in their manufactories, great numbers of those peaceful domestic citizens would probably find all projects too bold which might disturb their repose and their enjoyments.

"But if they should disapprove them," said he, "it will only be timidity and without noise, whilst to impose on and beguile them, there is that determined class which sees nothing that it can loose by change, and thinks it sees every thing to gain by it."

"To raise this mob the most powerful spring of human action will not be neglected; scarcity, famine, money, reports of alarm and affright, the madness of fear and of rage afford pictures that will be diligently represented to the view. You have heard only elegant speakers among the citizens; but be assured that all our orators of the tribune are nothing in comparison with Demosthenes, at half a crown a head, who in the brandy shops, in the public squares, in the gardens, on the quays, announce devastation and fire, villages sacked and inundated with blood, and plots to besiege and to starve Paris. These are what I call eloquent men. Beside money and the hope of plunder are all powerful among this people. We have just made a trial of it in the faubourg Saint Antoine, and you would scarcely believe how little it has cost the duke d'Orleans to get the manufacture of that honest Reveillon sacked and pillaged, which among this same people insured the maintenance of a hundred families. Mirabeau ludicrously maintains that with a thousand guineas one may make a very pretty sedition."

"Thus," said I, "your trials are crimes, and your trained forces are villains." "And that's very necessary," answered he coolly. "What would you do with all this people in muzzling it with your principles of honesty and justice? Virtuous men are feeble, personal, and timid; 'tis knaves only that are determined. The advantage of people in revolutions is to have no morality... How will you defend yourself against men to whom all means are welcome? Mirabeau is right: there is not one of our old virtues that can serve us: the mob has no need of them, or it needs others of another stamp. All that is necessary to effect the revolution, all that is useful and appropriate to it: this is the grand principle."

"It is perhaps that of the Duke d'Orleans," replied I; but I see no other leader for this people

people in insurrection, and I confess I have no very high opinion of his courage." "You are right," said he, "and Mirabeau, who knows him well, says that to reckon on him would be building on sand; but he has shown himself popular, he bears a name that inspires, he has thousands to scatter, he hates the king, he hates the queen still more, and if he should want courage, there are those who will give it him; for even among the people there are intrepid chiefs, above all from the moment when they shall have shown themselves rebels and shall think themselves criminal; for there is no retreating when we see behind us no retreat but the scaffold. Fear, without hope of safety, is the true courage of the people. Our forces will be immense if the number of our accomplices be so. But, added he, "I see that my hopes sadden you; you wish for no liberty that is earned by an abundance of blood and of treasure. Do you want to have revolutions made for you with rose water?"

Here our conversation ended, and we separated; he, without doubt, full of contempt for my minute scruples, and I very little satisfied with his hardy immorality. The wretch will punish himself for it by destroying his own life, as soon as he had recognized his errors.

I communicated this conversation to the Abbe Maury on the evening of the same day. "It is but too true," said he, "that they scarcely deceive themselves in their speculations, and that to find few obstacles the faction has well chosen its time. I have observed the two parties. My resolution is fixed to perish on the breach; but I still feel the sad conviction that they will take the place by assault, and that it will be abandoned to pillage."

SPECULATIONS FROM A PARIS PAPER.

It is rather singular to observe that at the moment when England is waiting with so much impatience for a plan of defence which must doubtless add to her military forces, France takes the step of reducing hers to the peace establishment. There is then between the two nations and the two governments a very strange disproportion of sentiments or of real power! This singular contrast is deserving of being deeply meditated. It would reveal the secret of their strength, and perhaps the issue of this contest.

Nobody can doubt that after the prodigious flight which the eagle of France has just taken, nothing in the world would be able to stop its wing. However, the emperor Napoleon appears to have made use of all his strength only to secure peace. Destruction was the aim of his enemy, preservation is his. The changes effected in the Germanic body, have strengthened its equilibrium and increased the power of several of its members; those which remain to be made will completely remove every thing that might trouble its repose.

The approaching retreat of the French troops which remained in Germany, will dispel all uneasiness and confound all calumnies. To see what the French armies have done with these six months, one would say that France has fought less for herself and for her own interests, than for the Germanic body. This unexpected result of a war which announced itself with such alarming symptoms, is not less extraordinary than the manner in which it was carried on.

Every thing on the continent bears tokens of a long peace. However, the war still lasts at the extremity of Italy; it is only suspended with Russia, and is active as ever with England; France then is in no dread of it any where, since she everywhere puts herself upon her peace establishment. This is a testimony of strength as well as of moderation. It will suffice to examine the political situation of things to be convinced of it.

The king of Naples, undefended by the affection of his subjects, relies on the courage of the English for the protection of Sicily. In endeavoring to defend that island, the English consult less the advantage of the deposed monarch than their own. They defend Sicily as the magazine of Malta, the victualling of which will shortly become more expensive and more arduous, in the state of disaffection and contempt into which the manoeuvres of the British agents have brought their nation among the Barbary states. But the protection of Sicily is impossible, because an English fleet cannot be stationed in the straits which separate it from the continent, and the French have the means of renewing the attack every day. The war of Italy requires but a short time to be forever ended.

That of Russia is destitute of a field of battle. Impracticable on the side of Austria, who must now be so well undeceived on the honor and benefits of that alliance, it is at present declared impossible in the eyes of the most ignorant politicians, on the side of Prussia, who has just sanctioned by changes so advantageous for her, the principles of the treaty of Presburgh,

which may already be looked upon as the palladium of the Germanic peace.

Such is the salutary influence of the events of three months, that it has given even Turkey some new sentiment of her existence and her former grandeur. The alliance of France will now suffice for her safety, and this alliance will not force France to transgress the circle of peace in which the emperor wishes to maintain her.

There remains, therefore, only England with whom the war is still in full activity. But the emperor of the French takes from the very outset a very strange ascendant by declaring that he is going to put his forces on the peace establishment, and that he is ready to treat with his enemies on the principles of the treaty of Amiens. This declaration leaves the whole wrong of aggression on the side of England. Every one hereby recollects that it was the English government who first renounced the pact which should have been sacred, who armed against France the two most formidable powers of the continent. After having been vanquished in their allies, it would be astonishing that they should support no sacrifice in the reparation of the outrage. The generosity of the vanquisher displays him in the best light; if the English ministry do not hasten to meet the pacific overtures, which were made to them in the Emperor's speech to the legislative body, they must certainly be resigned to the losses and contempt which cannot but result from their obstinacy.

With respect to the people of the continent, the reduction of the French troops to the peace establishment is a solemn guarantee, that England can no longer have sufficient influence in its affairs to trouble its repose. They may securely betake themselves to all the speculations of trade and industry. With regard to France, the emperor gives her a high idea of her power and riches by showing her, that in her ordinary military state she has wherewithal to make her enemy tremble and to vanquish him. It is a fact that the injury which England is able to do France has perhaps been too much exaggerated; the example of the two last wars fully proves that the riches and real strength of France depend neither on the colonies, which may be wrested from her; nor on trade, which may be stopped; nor on the navy, which may be destroyed. *Mila ne flat.* It will be objected, that England is able to deprive France of some necessary colonial productions. But government needs only to become so make them come in by sluices which it raises and lowers at pleasure. As for the other productions of the British manufactories or colonies, their absolute prohibition resulting from the war, is a true benefit for the industry of a people, whose profits it prodigiously augments. Under this consideration the expenses of a maritime war, however onerous they may appear, are not attended with the fatal consequences of the shameful tributes which certain nations still pay to the English commerce.

The spirit of the cabinet of St. James's must be greatly changed notwithstanding the doubts in which it wraps itself. The unheard of successes of its enemy on the continent have diminished its strength. In vain would it now attempt to deny it. Either it stood in need of the cooperation of the continental powers, or it felt itself strong enough to make war against France without their assistance. In the first case it is evident that it has lost the advantage it might have hoped from it; that it is in a situation less formidable at this day than it was at the period of the treacherous rupture of the treaty of Amiens; and that without an unexampled moderation on the part of the vanquisher, it cannot hope for the same conditions. In the second case, it gives a very miserable idea of its policy to have drawn so gratuitously to their ruin, allies whom it should now declare it could not do without. It is an arduous task to disengage one's self from the embarrassment of such a dilemma.

Thus, to sum up all, whilst France is going to exhibit throughout the whole extent of her empire, the picture of profound peace, to enjoy the fruits of victory, of cultivation, of the arts, and of the developments of industry, England will present the spectacle of a kingdom prey to divisions, to continual terrors, and to the scourge of a war in opposition to the prosperity which is peculiar to it. A hundred and fifty thousand men always ready to carry the French eagles to the British shores, will keep up alarm there, and will necessitate means of defence which will complete her ruin. The habit of fear will not remove the danger. Whatever may be the military plan about to spring from the head of Mr. Windham, it will not give the English armies what has made of their enemies the best soldiers in Europe. It is the habit of combat which makes warriors: if an infatuated position makes seamen and merchants, through necessity, it bids them to aspire to the renown of a warlike people.

FOR SALE,

The Schooner
HENRIETTA,
Burthen about 500 barrels; she is a fine staunch vessel, almost new and ready for sea. For terms apply to
CUTHBERT POWELL,
May 21.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW YORK, June 23.

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Russel	74	Dedaigneuse	36
Tremendous	74	Concorde	36

Albion	74	Terpaichore	32
Grampus	50	Pitt	36
Cornwallis	50		

He has also the Seaflower, Victor, Drake, and Rattlesnake, sloops of war.

Sir Thomas Trowbridge has the eastward station with the following vessels, viz.

Blenheim	74	Sir E. Hughes	38
Sceptre	74	St. Florenzo	36
Lancaster	64	Wilhelmine	36
Phaeton	38	Fox	32
Caroline	38	Greyhound	32

The Dasher, Harriet, and Albatross sloops of war.

As it is also deemed very probable that sir Home Popham has, by this time, added a part of the force which he had at the Cape to one of the above divisions, we are so far from feeling any uneasiness at the possible arrival of French squadrons in those seas that we anticipate the certainty of their meeting the same fate which awaited their countrymen in the Bay of St. Domingo.

May 7.

Stocks this day at eleven.

3 per ct. cons. 60 1.8 1.3 for money—3 per ct. red. 59 3.8 1.2—Omnium 2 1.4 1.2 prem.

The King of Sweden, in consequence of hostilities having been commenced against his troops by Prussia, has ordered an embargo to be laid on all Prussian vessels in his ports. The Swedish troops are evacuating Lauenburg, and retiring to Swedish Pomerania, which, it is supposed, the Prussians will immediately invade.

The present policy by which the Prussian government are influenced has excited the greatest dissatisfaction, which is no where attempted to be disguised, and which the military are by no means active in repressing. Haugwitz is never mentioned without the deepest execration, whilst Hauberg is much beloved and respected. The windows of the house inhabited by the former have been broken; whilst garlands of flowers have been affixed to the house lately possessed by the latter. In the midst of this popular ferment, the distresses of the merchants are increasing daily, and a deputation has lately been sent to the king at Potsdam, to lay before him the calamitous situation of their affairs.

There was a report yesterday, that count Haugwitz was to be sent to England, to endeavor to adjust the differences between the two governments. A man more unlikely to succeed in such a mission could not easily have been selected. We do not believe the report.

On the question for the house to resolve itself into a committee on the bill for repealing the additional defence act a debate of considerable length took place in the house of commons last night. Mr. Fox, delivered a decisive opinion in favor of the new military plan, but no information was afforded with respect to the period when the legislative measures necessary to carry it into effect will be brought forward. We still think that they will not be brought forward this session.

Sir R. Strachan has returned from his cruise, & has joined the channel fleet. During the whole of his long cruise he never saw a ship of the enemies; either French, Spanish, or Dutch.

From the London Gazette, May 6.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, May 6.

Copy of a letter from sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. and K. Service, admiral of the blue, &c. to William Marsden, Esquire, dated on board his majesty's ship Foudroyant, at sea, the 14th of March, 1806.

SIR,

I REQUEST you will communicate to their Lordships, that at half past three A. M. on the 13th of March, his majesty's ship the London, which I had stationed to the windward of the squadron, having worn, and made the signal for some strange sails, I directed the squadron to wear likewise upon the larboard tack, the wind being at W S W and as day light appeared made the signal for a general chase, soon afterwards the London was observed in action with a large ship and frigate and continued supporting a running fight with those ships which were endeavouring to escape, until half past seven when the Amazon, being the advanced ship, pursued also and engaged the frigate, which was attempting to bear away. The remainder of the squadron approaching fast upon the enemy, (and the action having continued from before day light until forty three minutes after nine A. M.) the line of battle ship, bearing the flag of the Rear Admiral, struck; and at forty three minutes past the above hour, the frigate also followed her example, when an officer came on board the Foudroyant with Admiral Li-

nois's sword, and informed me that the ships which had surrendered to his majesty's colours were the Marengo of 80 guns, 640 men; and the Belle Poole of 40 guns, eighteen pounders, and 320 men, returning to France from the East Indies;—these ships being the remainder of the French squadron which had committed so much depredation upon the British commerce in the Eastern world. I have much satisfaction in stating the gallant and meritorious conduct of captains Harry Neale and Wm. Parker supported by the zeal and bravery of the officers and crews of their respective ships, who claim my warmest thanks and acknowledgments; and whose exertions I hope will recommend them to their lordships' particular notice and favour. I cannot however avoid regretting that the force of the enemy did not afford to the officers and men of the other ships of the squadron, who shewed the most earnest desire to have closed with the enemy, an opportunity of displaying their valour and attachment to their king and country, which I am confident they will be happy to evince upon some future occasion.—I have enclosed a list of the killed and wounded on board his majesty's ships as well as their defects; and have likewise forwarded a particular statement of the ships captured together with an account of the loss sustained by the enemy, being the most correct that could be ascertained from the rolle d'equipage. Rear Admiral Linois is among the wounded, as well as several other officers.

I have the honor, to be, &c. &c.

Signed,

JOHN BORLASE WARREN.

[Here follows the return of the killed and wounded, which appeared in the Courier of yesterday.]

Foudroyant, at sea, March 24.

A list of ships belonging to the French government, captured on the 13th March, 1806, by a squadron under the command of vice admiral sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. and K. B.

Marengo, 80 guns, 740 men, rear admiral Linois; Vrignaud, first capt. Chasseiau, second captain.

Belle Poole, 40 guns, 18 pounders, 320 men, Bruillac, captain.

(Signed) J. B. WARREN.

Foudroyant, at sea, March 23.

A return of the killed and wounded on board the Marengo and Belle Poole in the action on the 13th March, 1806.

Marengo and Belle—65 killed and 80 wounded.

(Signed) J. B. WARREN.

Stockholm, April 21.

By the last accounts from Germany we learn that General Kalkreuth who commands the Prussian troops destined to act against Swedish Pomerania (and who had halted) has received orders to march; but private letters from Berlin give reason to believe that matters between the two countries will be accommodated.

Gottenburg, April 25.

A king's brig and cutter have arrived here from Carlscrona, which are to cruise in the Cattegat between Marstrand and the Wingo, for the protection of the trade. Two fine frigates, the Admiral Chapman and the Camilla, each of 44 guns, have also arrived from the same place; they are to convoy the vessels bound to the Mediterranean.

The fortifications here are putting in a respectable state of defence, and new batteries are erecting in several places.

Head Quarters of the Swedish Army of Griefswald, April 26.

Reports received on the 23d from Adjutant Gen. Count Von Lowenhielm announced that the Prussians had on the 21st taken possession of several villages in the Mecklenburg territory along the frontiers of Lauenburgh.

Yesterday Baron Glafs Ralame arrived as a courier with a report from Count Von Lowenhielm, dated Gadebusch, April 23. It is stated in this dispatch, that at half past eight in the morning of the 23d, the Prussians passed the Lauenburgh frontier at Marienstätt in such force, that the Swedish troops found it necessary after a brave resistance, to evacuate their posts in the evening. The loss of the troops under Count Von Lowenhielm consists of one hussar killed, and eight wounded.

The loss of the Prussians cannot yet be stated with certainty, but during the action it was remarked that some men fell on their side; besides Count Von Lowenhielm has reserved the communication of farther details (which with respect to the conduct of the Prussians will be very ample) until his next report, which is every moment expected.

In consequence of the hostilities thus commenced by the king of Prussia, his Swedish majesty was pleased to issue orders yesterday for a general embargo on all Prussian ships in the Swedish harbours.

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26.

Extract of a letter from a Spanish officer to his brother, in Baltimore, dated Gerona, March 12, 1806.

"At the conclusion of this letter, the post came in and brings us news that the conquest of Portugal is determined on— Marshal Berthier has arrived in Madrid. Five thousand French troops are on their march from that frontier, and two divisions of Spanish Hibernians among them. A vessel laden with the ladies and women belonging to the Spanish troops that passed to Etruria, were unfortunately taken by an Algerine rover; the sailors fled in their boat abandoning them to their fate. The sailors have arrived, but no accounts with regard to the passengers can be had. A brigadier-general with his wife, and a young girl of fifteen, was among the number."

Extract from Lord Grenville's speech in the house of Lords, Nov. 13, 1801, on the Convention with Russia.

"The privilege of visiting or searching a neutral ship, can or itself be of very little advantage. It is useful only as it facilitates the exercise of other rights; as it leads to the detection of frauds, and the prevention of unlawful commerce, and as it affords the means of ascertaining those facts, which justify sentence, seizure and confiscation."

"But some of those neutral states, whose subjects have profited by speculation, which their treaties admit to be unlawful are already anxious to narrow the exercise of a right, the principle of which they cannot dispute. In this desire, and a general hostility to the British naval power, originate both the practice of giving convoy to neutral commerce, and the pretension of exemption from visitation and searching all vessels so protected."

The right of searching vessels under convoy, which was denied by the convention of armed neutrality, is, indeed, recognised by this treaty. But to what purpose is it recognised?— While we have in words established the right of visiting ships under neutral convoy, we have in fact so limited and circumscribed the practice, as utterly to renounce every beneficial purpose to which it ever could, by any possibility, be applied."

[Salem Register.]

ASSIZE OF BREAD,

Made of Superfine Burr Flour.

	Cents.
The 8 pound loaf to be sold for	44
The 4 pound loaf	22
The 2 pound loaf	11
The 1 pound loaf	5 1/2

JOHN LONGDEN, Clerk Market.

June 26.

For Sale, Freight, or Charter,

The BRIG SPARROW, Lying at Conway's wharf; burden 750 barrels; now ready to receive a cargo. For terms apply to

Marsteller and Young.

June 26.

FOR SALE,

By DANIEL McLEAN,

11 hogsheads Jamaica & Grenada RUM.

28 hhds. 7 bbls. MUSCOVADO SUGAR.

5000 wt. COFFEE, in bags.

12 boxes Philadelphia SOAP.

6 bags PEPPER.

June 26.

Wanted to Hire immediately, A N. elderly NEGRO WOMAN, who understands the management of house-keeping; she must be well recommended as to honesty and sobriety. One from the country will be preferred.

Enquire of the Printer.

June 26.

Two Lots of Ground Wanted.

THE subscribers having been appointed on behalf of four of the Religious Congregations in Alexandria, for the purpose of procuring One Square of Ground for a place of interment; they are desirous of receiving proposals from any person disposed to sell two acres, in any situation adjoining the limits of the corporation and with out the same: the most elevated ground will be preferred and ready cash will be paid.—A line directed to the subscribers, stating the lowest cash price will be attended to.

George Deneale, Jonathan Swift.

June 26.

FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED from the commons adjoining Alexandria, on Saturday morning the 21st inst. a chestnut sorrel Mare, with a small star in her forehead, about 14 hands high, 4 years old, has been lately nicked and her tail very short and almost without hair. The above reward and reasonable charges will be paid on delivering her to

June 26.

ISAAC ENTWISLE.

Hair-Dressing.
JOSEPH ANDERSON,
RESPECTFULLY informs the gentlemen of Alexandria and the public in general, that he has opened shop, in Royal Street, next door to Doctor Gillies, where he offers his services in CUTTING and DRESSING HAIR, in the newest fashion.
June 17.

LISBON LEMONS.
The subscriber has just received 50 boxes fresh Lisbon LEMONS, which he will dispose of very low by the box or smaller quantity.
ALSO,
Almonds and Figs in frails, raisins in boxes—with a general assortment of CONFECTIONARY as usual.
Matthew Eakin.
June 16.

JOHN WATTS,
ALEXANDRIA,
Has just received, per the William Murdoch, (via Baltimore) from London, a complete assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
Which he will sell low for cash, or to punctual customers, viz.,
Gentlemen's Silk and Cotton Hose do. Silk and Leather Gloves
Ladies' Silk and Cotton Hose do. Silk and Leather Gloves
Silk and Cotton Chambray Muslins
3 8, 7 8, and 9 8 undressed Gingham
Figured and plain Jaconet Cambricks
Plain and figured Leno Muslin
Leno Shawls and Veils
Italian Grapes and Lace-trimmed
London Chinizes and Calicoes
White and colored Jacon Cambric Dimities
First class Long N. A. Keens
Marseilles Jean and Mullinet Waistcoating
Brown and Scarlet Bandannas
Real Madras Handkerchiefs
3 4, 4 4, and 8 4 Damask Shawls
Diaper Table Cloths
Ruffin Sheetings
White and brown Sheetings
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres
3 pieces Salisbury Cloth
3 bales India Goods
7 8 and 4 4 Irish Linens
White and brown Plaidings
Umbrellas and Parasols
German Tickleburgs
White and brown Rolls
Bed Ticking
Apron and Shirting Checks
Waldron's Glaze and Cradling Scythes
Weeding Hoes assorted in casks
Gentlemen's best London Hats, &c. &c.
May 6.

FRESH TEAS.
Now landing from on board the brig Harmony, from New York.
12 chests Young Hyson,
5 do. Hyson,
10 do. Hyson Skin,
Which will be sold on very moderate terms by
James Sanderson.
April 21.

FOR SALE,
Kanhaway Land, of the first quality; ONE thousand acres, lying on Duck Creek, which is a branch of Elk River into which it empties about 40 miles above the confluence of Elk with the Great Kanaway.
It is a parallelogram—finely watered—Duck Creek permeating every side.
In a letter from Mr. Teiplett, the surveyor, I am told that 700 acres are bottom, as rich as he ever surveyed, and that the high ground is fertile. Mr. B. Reider also informs me that he has seen persons who have been on the land, and who speak of it in the highest terms.
It lies about 45 miles N. E. of Kanaway Court House; in a healthy country, eligible situation, and proffers to the industrious every comfort that can flow from judicious tillage and extensive grazing.
Five Dollars per acre are expected for this tract—one third in hand, and the remainder in two annual instalments; or property in Alexandria, Fairfax or Loudoun will be received in exchange.
THOMAS DAVIS,
Alexandria, 7th June.

PUBLIC SALE.
PURSUANT to a deed of trust from James Brandon and Elizabeth his wife, dated the 21st of February, 1807, for the purpose thereby intended, will be sold, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the 27th day of August, next, a LOT of GROUND, fronting 22 feet 3 inches on the east side of Water Street, and 150 feet deep, situated between Duke and Prince Streets, in the town of Alexandria; where, on is erected a neat and convenient Frame Dwelling house.
Thomas Vowell, Trustee.
May 28.

JAMES KENNEDY, SEN.
KING-STREET,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has received, from LEE & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York, a fresh assortment of the following
Valuable Medicines,
Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchased at a retail store.

TAKE NOTICE
That J. Kennedy, Sen. is appointed the only agent for ALEXANDRIA.
Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,
A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obdurate Coughs, Asthma, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumption.
To Persons who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH,
This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable.—The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.
From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.
Gentlemen,
I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.
On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.
Mr. Abijah Henry, Bridge Street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's Elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper; he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints and desires to give this public testimony in favor of his invaluable medicine.
Dr. Hamilton's
GRAND RESTORATIVE,
Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—excess in climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskillful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females and certain period of life—badly digested food, &c. &c.
And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of
Nervous Disorders,
Consumptions,
Lowness of Spirits,
Loss of Appetite,
Impurity of the blood,
Hysterical affections,
Inward weakness,
Sensitiveness,
Fluoribus (or Whites),
Barrenness,
Violent cramps in the
Stomach and back,
Indigestion,
Melancholy,
Gout in the stomach,
Pain in the limbs,
Relaxations,
Involuntary emissions,
Obdurate stools,
Impotency, &c. &c.
In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obduracy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,
A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsy, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaint than all the other medicines ever before made public.
From Dr. Weatherburn,
Wythe county, Virginia.
GENTLEMEN,
I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received in practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.
Yours, &c.
W. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second Street, he, Mary and Christian Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily makes oath as follows, namely,
That his wife, Mary Hoover, was severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted; when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second Street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.
JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before
EBENEZER FERGUSON, Esq.
One of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.
HAMILTON'S
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,
Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or tumors in the stomach and bowels.
This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence, on the contrary a particular excellence of this is

contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old should no worms exist in the body, but will, with our pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humors and corruptions; feverish and bilious complaints and the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on the occasion.
Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.
Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Tape or large round worm, the Ascides, or small man worm, the Cucurbitina, or short flat, white worm; and lastly, the Tania or tape worm so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful and most difficult to cure.
Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the feet—Convulsion and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fetid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance; and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.
Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's worm destroying lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.
A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known, and has restored to health and strength a great number when in advanced stages of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.
Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES—
By Hamilton's
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,
(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain either by letter or personal application.
TAPE WORM.
Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Jan keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about twenty months ago, to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by his writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee, & Co.) but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigor—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice, from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy; in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbors and himself will testify to any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.
Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York town, Pennsylvania.
Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER, Minister of the Moravian church, in York town.
York, January 4th, 1802.

DEAR SIR,
Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms. I procured a box for the use of my family, to try whether by means of this medicine I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus but upon close inspection quite raveled with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly ache, or any other disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the which I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring the appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so many indispositions both among children and adults.
I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine German Corn Plaster.
An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.
The genuine Persian Lotion,
So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic perfectly innocent and safe; free from corrosive and repellent materials (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetter, ring worms, yaws, burns, prickle heat, &c.
The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration, which is so essential to health. Yet its efficacy

effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.
This excellent preparation comforts & strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which is liable to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.
A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, dislocations of rheum, dullness, itching, films on the eyes, never failing to cure these ladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.
The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most distressing instances.

The sovereign Ointment for the Itch.
Which is warranted an infallible remedy on application, and may be used with perfect safety on pregnant women or on infants a week old, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smell, which attends the application of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir.
For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific.
A safe and speedy remedy for the venereal disease. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malarious fevers,
IS RECOMMENDED
By S. Pleasants

Dr. Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.
The operation of these pills is perfectly mild so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off the pernicious bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite; to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequence; as dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual constipation; sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache; and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

Sold likewise by S. Pleasants
Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Potomac; T. Green, Frederickburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburgh; and J. Shaw, Leesburgh.
September 4.

NOTICE.
TO those who are indebted to the subscriber on account of the concern of Powell and Denney, as well as Denney and Pettit, that all who do not pay off their notes or accounts, or give their bonds with security, on or before the first day of May next, their notes and accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney indifferently.
Mr. LEVIN POWELL, jun. of Middlebury is authorized to settle and receive the debts on account of that concern, should any apply there in preference to the subscriber in this notice.
Edmund Denney.
January 30.

TO PRINTERS.
THE subscriber wishing to decline the printing business, offers for sale his OFFICE in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia. It consists of seven or eight hundred weight of types of various sorts, nearly all new, one printing press, cases, stands, galleys, composing sticks, rules, &c. making altogether as complete (if not the completest) country office in the State. It will suit either a federalist or a democrat, the parties being pretty equally divided, at least before the next presidential election, but no doubt they will generally unite in the support of a newspaper common to both. From the situation of the country and the well known liberality of the citizens, being gentlemen of taste and discernment, no place can hold out a fairer prospect of success to a well qualified editor. The terms may be known on application to the subscriber, or to J. Humphreys, Esq. postmaster in Charlestown.
W. BROWN.
June 13.

PRINTED DAILY
BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

SALES AT
On every Tuesday
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue
Corner of Prince and
A Variety of DRUGS
GROCERIES
Particulars of which will be
bills of the day
All kind of goods which are
the prices of which are established
may be viewed and purchased
at moderate and prices.
Philip G. Marshall
For Freight or
The safe
PATENT
Mark Buss
Baltimore about 500 barrels, and
to receive a cargo. For particulars
the matter on board, or
Daniel
June 19.

For Freight or
The safe
PATENT
Mark Buss
Baltimore about 500 barrels, and
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